The gentleman had accused him of a purpose to injure Gen. Taylor: Mr. C. utterly disclaimed it. It was true he had made no argument in defence of Gen. Taylor, because he had many and able friends on that floor who had already spoken in his behalf with an eloquence which Mr. C. could never hope to emulate or equal, and the public had already passed upon the case and given judgment in his favor. So far from seeking to derogate in the smallest degree from the well-carned fame of that glorious old soldier, he had the best excell with evilation at the just plaudits his the well-earned lame of that glorious out souther, he had felt his heart swell with exultation at the just plaudits his merits had received. There was no man whom he estimated higher as a military man or as a gentleman. But he did not mean to see Gen. Scott treated in this way and sit silent. Why was this court of inquiry ordered upon him? Worth had been found to be in the wrong and Scott in the right, yet Worth was liberated and Scott arrested.

Worth was liberated and Scott arrested.

Mr. C. did not understand what the gentleman meant about Presidential candidates, and not wanting Worth as one. The gentleman seemed to have the faculty of seeing candidates for gentleman seemed to have the faculty or seering candidates for the Presidency springing up every where. He appeared also greatly to fear the Western Reserve. Now Mr. C. liked the name. His own district in North Carolina was called the Western Reserve, and for his own part he liked the Whig voters in the Western Reserve of Ohio, though there were some things in which he never could agree with his friend near him, (Mr. Root.) The gentleman from Maryland need not give himself so much uneasiness on behalf of the Whig party and the Whig candidate. Anxious and fearful tleman seemed to be lest the Whigs should not be as the gentleman seemed to be lest the Whigs should not be able to agree among themselves, he would find that the Whigs would manage to unite on a candidate. Much as they might differ on some points, they would all rally when it came to the point. Meanwhile, for one, he should much like to know how the gentleman from Maryland got along with his Pennsylvania friend and others who went for the Wilmot proviso?

Mr. McLANE. We expect to beat him. [Much laughter.]

I mean, to beat the Wilmot proviso. [Increased merriment Mr. CLINGMAN said he should think that the gentleman Mr. CLINGMAN said he should think that the gentleman's friend from Pennsylvania was rather hard to beat. He cenfessed that he liked to see the sturdy independence with which that gentleman stood up against those who seemed disposed to browbeat him. He commended the spirit and determination with which he resisted party dictation.

Mr. McLANE saids that he never had maintained that Construction with the subject of slavery.

gress had the power to interfere with the subject of slavery; and, by way of compromise, had proposed that the new territory to be acquired should be divided in that respect by a geo-

graphical line.

Mr. CLINGMAN said that that was his doctrine; but the Mr. CLINGMAN said that that was his doctrine; but the doctrine of Gen. Cass was utterly at war with what had been the practice of the Government for seventy years. Mr. C.'s position was fully sustained by the whole action of the Government during that time; and he thought that those who went into extremes on either side, insisting that acquired territory must all he free or all slave territory, were equally wrong. Mr. C. placed himself on the ground of the constitution and on the uniform practice of the Government for sixly or seventy years; and he ventured to predict that his friend from the Western Reserve (Mr. Roor) and himself would be found perfectly united in the Presidential struggle that was at hand. How that union was to be effected he did not undertake now to tell; but the gentleman would find that they dertake now to tell; but the gentleman would find that they were united against him and his candidate.

Mr. INGE inquired of the Chair whether this course of re-

mark was in order?

Mr. CLINGMAN said he knew it was a sore subject, and

he would not distress gentlemen by continuing it.

Mr. INGE thereupon moved that the House do now adjourn; and, it being three o'clock, the motion prevailed.

And thereupon the House adjourned. On the next day Mr. INGE spoke at length on the subject of the causes of the war, the state of parties, &c. The mo-tion to reconsider was then laid on the table.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES-Manch 20, 1848.

On motion of Mr. VINTON the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. ROCKWELL, of Massachusetts, in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department, &c. for the year ending June 30, 1849. The reading of the bill for information having been dis-

pensed with, it was read by items for amendment.

Mr. SAWYER moved to amend the bill by adding at the end of the first item the following proviso:

"Provided that no money appropriated by the provisions of this act shall be applied for the education of Indian children, except for the support of schools within the territory of the various Indian tribes."

Mr. SAWYER said he felt himself constrain

Mr. SAWYER said he felt himself constrained, by a sense of duty to the Indians, to the country, and to himself, to oppose certain things that had been going on in relation to this academy for a number of years—since 1825.

Mr. VINTON (Mr. S. yielding) suggested that at page six of the bill would be found an appropriation for the Choctaws, and that his coileague's amendment would more properly come in at that part of the bill.

Mr. SAWYER continued, and referred to House document on this subject of the session of 1841-42, to show that the amounts of money appropriated for the education of Indian children at this Choctaw academy (for there were there the children of various tribes, although it was called the Choctaw children at this Choctaw academy (for there were there the academy) since 1825, had been enormous, and they had gone into the hands of Col. R. M. Johnson for his special benefit. It was with some degree of regret that he made the statement in the policy of it. Let it be done in a liberal way. It would estimation than he He found, on looking into the report, that about \$290 per annum had been paid for every child taught in that academy. There was a plenty of public institutions in this country who would be glad to teach these children-to give them every particle of tuition they received at this Choctaw academy, for \$50; and he wished to show the

manner in which this thing had been done.

At the time the treaties were going on with the different tribes of Indians, the Choctaws particularly, the Department here insisted on having a portion of their annuities appropri-ated to defraying the expenses of a certain number of children educated at the Choctaw academy. The Indians time and again refused. Col. Johnson came on here from time to time again refused. Col. Johnson came on here from time to time and would insist on having one year's more appropriation. It had been granted, notwithstanding an article in the treaty that no portion of the money should be appropriated to the education of the Choctaw children at the academy. Look at the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He was decidedly opposed to further appropriations for this academy, and thought the Indians should be educated in their own nation. Now, if Congress did not prohibit it by law, this same process would be repeated. Some \$10,000, or \$15,000, or \$20,000 had been expended annually, and had not done the Ixdians a dollar's worth of good. It had been expended—he said it here in his place—for the benefit of this man, who had estahere in his place—for the benefit of this man, who had esta-blished the academy, and not for the benefit of the Indians. blished the academy, and not for the benefit of the Indians. Instead of its being necessary to pay this \$289 or \$290 per year for the education of a single Indian child, the War Department had written proposals before it to take them, clothe, board, and educate them for \$50 a year. But, as long as it was not expressly prohibited by law, Col. Johnson would come on here, as he had done this year, and, in open violation of treaty stipulations, get this appropriation for his benefit. Since 1825 the document he held in his hand showed there had been expended at this single academy \$474,000—almost half a million dollars—enough to educate every Indian child in the United States. By looking at the list of contingent expenses it would be seen that each Indian child had to pay a certain sum for the use of the academy building. He vencertain sum for the use of the academy building. He ven-tured to say that Col. Johnson had got paid in this way ten times over for this building; and yet a bill was now before the Senate making an appropriation to pay him for the building. He entered his solemn protest against this kind of proceeding; he cared not whether a personal or political friend was involved in it, as long as he held a seat on this floor he would expose it at all hazards. He made the statement from the book when he asserted that this gentleman had been coming here year by year for the last two or three years—notwithstanding there was a positive prohibition in the treaty, notwithstanding

there was a positive prohibition in the treaty, notwithstanding the Indians positively refused to treat with the provision in it that one of their children should go to that academy—and receiving his appropriation. And, furthermore, he ventured to say we had paid \$10,000 more than we needed to have done, because certain individuals wanted to get this small annuity for Col. Johnson's academy. He spoke from the book—

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, here interposed, and, the floor being yielded, with no little warmth and some harshness, repelled as false the charge of swindling and villany, if any such charge had been made, upon Col. Johnson.

Mr. SAWYER (continuing) said he charged just what he had stated. He had made no charge of swindling upon Col. Johnson. He said there had been swindling going on, and he had stated that Col. Johnson came here and made his application and had obtained his object; and that one of these

the Choctaw academy. He did not (he said) charge the Colonel with ewinding, for probably he had done just what the gentleman from Arkansas and himself would have donegot a good bargain; but, after he had signed an agreement with Mr. T. Hartley Crawford, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that he would make no more applications, he had come on here two or three times since and got this appro-

that, if the Indians should so elect, that school should be continued at the White Sulphur Springs, Kentucky; and under that provision the Secretary of War had issued his proclamation that, in case the Indians did so elect, the school should be so continued. That he understood was the provi-

sion of the treaty.

Mr. SAWYER, continuing, said that was the fact; and it

Mr. SAWYER, continuing, said that was the fact; and it was to this he had just been referring when he had said that one treaty cost \$10,000 more than it need to have done had not this provision been inserted.

Mr. YINTON said this subject had been brought under the investigation of the Committee of Ways and Means. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs had been examined by that committee. His statement, in substance, was that, with the exception of one tribe, (for there were several tribes whose children were placed in that school, the Indians had all given notice that they would take their children home at the end of the now current year. The number of scholars in that school, he believed the Commissioner said, was about fifty; and after those had left who were to be taken at the end of the year, it would had left who were to be taken at the end of the year, it would leave only some eight or ten who would remain, and the school would probably, therefore, be discontinued, as there would not be scholars enough left to justify keeping it up. That seemed to be the understanding of the Commissioner-Now, in that state of the case, of course the money provided for the Choctaws in this bill would, in conformity

for the Chocaws in this line was a continuous with the treaty, be expended on the Indians.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, said he believed efforts Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, said he believed efforts had been made for the last four or five years to stop this institution. The subject had been for one or two sessions carefully examined, and he believed the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vinton) had given a correct version of the manner in which the institution was to be closed up. At the last session of Congress the Committee on Indian Affairs had examined this matter with some care. Charges that savored somewhat of severity had then been brought against the management of the institution; and he regretted very much that his friend from Ohio, who was generally very correct, should have al-lowed himself at this time to go into a repetition of the charges

lowed himself at this time to go into a repetition of the charges which came up then, and were examined by the committee. As far as they at that time examined the subject, this institution had been conducted with perfect propriety, so far as Col. Johnson was concerned, and the exceptions taken were to the course of some of its teachers.

But, as this institution would be necessarily closed up, and as he did not understand that any appropriation was here made for it, but that it had heretofore been supported out of the contingent fund for the education of the Indian children, it was but just to Col. Johnson and to the Government that he should briefly seem to its bistory.

was out just to Col. Jonnson and to the Government that he should briefly recur to its history.

Mr. SAWYER inquired (Mr. Thoseson yielding) if he understood the gentleman from Mississippi to say that no appropriation was contained in the bill for this academy, and if

propriation was contained in the bill for this academy, and if this had not been the case for years?

Mr. THOMPSON replied that it had been sustained for two or three years, and he believed previously, out of the contingent fund for the purposes of education among the Indians. The present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in the report to which the gentleman had referred, had expressed his opinion against the continuance of this academy, but yet had recommended no such provision of law as proposed by the gentleman from Ohio. None was necessary.

This academy (Mr. T. proceeded to say) had been of immense service to the Indians. It had been the first great means of introducing education among the Choctaws and among other tribes. Citizens had been there from all the various tribes, who had returned educated men; and he ven-

rious tribes, who had returned educated men; and he ventured to assert that, at this time, there was as high a standard of education in academies contained in the Choctaw nation as there was in many of the academies in the States. The teachers were educated at this Choctaw academy at the Great Crossings, Kentucky. Although it was now believed that the best sys'em of educating the Indians was to connect with the cultivation of the mind instruction in the various mechanic and agricultural arts, and this by way of manual labor schools within the Indian territory, yet let justice be given to whom justice was due. It was perfectly evident that this academy had been of immense service; many of the chiefs of the va-tious tribes were educated men, and had been educated there; and when we had induced Coi. Johnson to expend a large sum of money in building that academy, to withdraw all sup-port from him suddenly would be unjust. He did not understand the gentleman from Ohio to charge swindling upon Col. Johnson. He believed that a careful examination would show that there had been no impropriety on his part.

that there had been no impropriety on his part.

He thought we had much reason to congratulate ourselves that we were making so rapid progress in the advancement of education among the Indian tribes. For the last few years, by the action of the missionary, aided and assisted by the benevolent and liberal views of the Department, institutions had been established among them upon the manual labor system, and had been the means of introducing among them not only religion and science, but a knowledge of all the industrial pursuits of civilized life, and many of the tribes now presented a state of improvement for above many of the States. sented a state of improvement far above many of the States of Mexico. Our Indians upon our Western frontiers were turning out annually men capable of filling any office—divines and men of minds capable of distinguishing them upon any

theatre of action. This Choctaw academy was the foundation of all this in provement. It had not only given the spring to knowledge and science, but, by receiving the chiefs of the different tribes, had led to the formation of acquaintance and friendship, re-sulting in lasting harmony between them of incalculable va-Surely, then, we ought to have some grateful feelings

not only to the man who established but to those who had conducted and maintained this institution.

But now that a disposition was manifested among the Indians to take their children home to be educated, he concurred amendment, and he hoped that by this or any other action, they would not do any thing which could be construed into an intimation that they were disposed to set at naught, cut off, or even reproach those who had heretofore sustained this

institution.

Mr. McKAY said he was in favor of imposing a limitation. upon the expenditure of the money appropriated by this bill for the purposes of education among the Indian tribes; but he would like to have the gentleman from Ohio modify his amendment, so that it should not apply exclusively to the Choctaw Academy, but that it should provide that no money hereby appropriated for school purposes should be expended elsewhere than within the Indian country. He was decidedly in favor of the principle of limiting the expenditure of this appropriation within the Indian territory.

Mr. SAWYER signified his willingness to modify his

mendment in the manner suggested.

Mr. McKAY remarked that he had then but a single won

to say in relation to this proposition. The gentleman from Mississippi was wholly mistaken when he said that the means heretofore expended at this academy had been taken from Mississippi was wholly mistaken when he said that the means heretofore expended at this academy had been taken from what was called the contingent fund. This was not so. There was no such fund except a fund of \$10,000 or under. There was a fund of \$10,000 for what were called civilization purposes—for the purpose of civilizing the Indian tribes—a part of which had been applied to the purposes of education, but not the whole of it.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (he said)

showed that the Cherokees had appropriated out of their own funds \$25,000, and were now engaged in building a large and substantial academy; the Choctaws had five seminaries, and substantial academy; the Choctaws had five seminaries, and there were several others scattered throughout the different tribes. By referring to this report of the Commissioner gentlemen would find all these and other facts specifically stated. He referred to the statement of Mr. Vintox relative to Mr. Medill's communication to the Committee of Ways and Means, in which he had conveyed the idea that this Choctaw academy in Kentucky would close at the end of, the present fiscal year. Arrangements had been made (he said) with Colonel Johnson by which the operation of the school, so far as depended upon the appropriation of moneys by the Government, was to cease at the termination of the present fiscal year, on the 1st of July next; but it was rumored about the streets that he had succeeded in obtaining a postponement of the ex-

that he had succeeded in obtaining a postponement of the ex-ecution of this arrangement—how long he (Mr. McK.) had not learned.

Mr. VINTON inquired if this arrangement had been entered into subsequently to Mr. Medill's being before the Committee of Ways and Means?

Mr. McKAY replied in the affirmative.
Mr. VIN FON said he had never before heard of it. H
had stated what the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (Mr. Me

had stated what the Commissioner of Indian Affairs (Mr. Medill) had said.

Mr. McKAY (continuing) said he made no imputation upon the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. It was true, as the gentleman had said, that this arrangement had been made, but it had subsequently been altered, as he understood. Now, he (Mr. McK.) was in favor of carryness, repelled as false the charge of swindling and villany, if any such charge had been made, upon Col. Johnson.

Mr. SA WYER (continuing) said he charged just what he had stated. He had made no charge of swindling upon Col. Johnson. He said there had been swindling going on, and he had stated that Col. Johnson came here and made his application and had obtained his object; and that one of these treaties had cost \$10,000 more than it would have cost had his appropriation been left out.

Some further conversation passed between Mr. Sawyen and Mr. Johnson; after which—

Mr. Sawyer, continuing, specified the contingent expenses charged for collecting the Indian children, bringing them to the academy, boarding on the way, &c. as those of which he particularly complained, although he complained of the general extravagance of the appropriations connected with the Choctaw academy. He did not (he said) charge the Colonel with swindling, for probably he had done just what

the North, every where building up schools and educating a coly their sons, but their daughters. The Cherokees h the Choctaw academy. He did not (he said) charge the Colonel with evinding, for probably he had done just what the gentleman from Arkanasa and himself would have donegot a good bargain; but, after he had signed an agreement with Mr. T. Hartley Crawford, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that he would make no more applications, he had come on here two or three times since and got this appropriation.

Mr. BOYD, the floor being yielded, explained that, although he had not examined into this matter particularly, he had understood the other day from the Secretary of War that there

the court created to try him for an offence against the rules of grammar?

The gentleman had accused him of a purpose to injure Gen. Taylor: Mr. C. utterly disclaimed it. It was true he had made no argument in defence of Gen. Taylor, because he had made no argument in defence of Gen. Taylor, because he had many and able friends on that floor who had already should be so continued. That he understood was the proviize the Indians to the various industrial pursuits of the whites. Thus immense advantages would be conferred upon

He made no imputation at all upon the character of those who had been connected with the Choctaw Academy in Kentucky, but these considerations, he said, convinced him that it was far better that the money should be expended within the Indian territory; and as the Secretary of War had now the liberty to expend it at his discretion—every dollar of it within the limits of the United States if he pleased—he wished the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio, modified as he had signified his willingness it should be, to be adopted, and thus every expenditure of it without the Indian territory be prohibited.

be prohibited.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, differed from Mr. McKax, in that, while he was decidedly in favor of the establishment of schools within the Indian territories, he thought in many cases it would be of benefit to those who passed through the cases it would be of benefit to those who passed through the lower stages of instruction there to come into the States to spend the last year of their instruction at our schools. He was willing, then, to vote for an amendment which should prohibit any further appropriation of this money to establishing or keeping up schools within the States, but was unwilling that the restriction should be so extended as to provent the appropriation of a part of the money to defray the expenses of those who were sent into the States to spend the last year of

Mr. BOYD (Mr. T. yielding) wished to inquire of the Mr. BOYD (Mr. T. yielding) wished to inquire of the gentleman from Mississippi, who, from his position on the Committee on Indian Affairs for several years, was very familiar with the whole subject, whether any thing had appeared in his investigations going to impeach the honor or the conduct of Col. Johnson connected with this academy Mr. J. THOMPSON entered into some explanations to

Mr. J. I HOMPSON entered into some explanators to show that Col. Johnson was not obnoxious to any censure. Mr. McKAY said he had expressly disclaimed any impeach-ment of the character of Col. Johnson. He then proceeded to say that he concurred in the policy of expending this money in the Indian country, but he suggested an amendment providing for that object. Mr. SAWYER expressed his willingness to accept

Mr. VINTON hoped the amendment would be withdrawn, and introduced again when the committee should have gone through all the provisions of the bill, to which it could be

appended.

Mr. BARRINGER concurred in the propriety of spending this money in the Indian territories, but the proviso, as proposed, was much too stringent, inasmuch as it would prevent the President selecting any Indian youths to receive an education in the higher branches than those taught in the schools located among the tribes. If there were abuses let them be corrected; but he hoped nothing would be done to throw obstacles in the way of the education of these people.

Mr. POLLOCK had doubts of the power of this House

enter upon such legislation. An amount of money was to be expended to promote education among the Indian tribes by certain treaty stipulations. It was placed in the President's hands for that purpose, and he would like to know how it could be brought under the control of Congress. Treaty stipulations were above the action of Congress, how then could they in this case dictate to the President? He would not deprive the President of the right to select young Indians for the purpose of sending them to the States to educated He believed not only the cause of education, but of the civilization of the tribes would be promoted by it. Many had been so educated, and thus they had been enabled to promote the interest of those tribes, and he hoped the amendment would not prevail.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kentucky, urged the gentleman from

North Carolina to withdraw his amendment, and after a brief conversation, in which Mr. McKAY, Mr. J. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, Mr. SAWYER, and Mr. CLARKE took part,

the amendments were withdrawn.

The Clerk then proceeded in the reading of the sections until he arrived at the item of \$3,000 for the payment of annuities to the Chickasaws in accordance with a stipulation in the act of 25th February, 1799.

Mr. GIDDINGS called the attention of the Committee of

Ways and Means to this item, and expressed a desire for in-formation in relation to it. He wished to know why this annuity was paid at all?

Mr. McKAY replied that it was an old acquaintance. That appropriation had been made ever since the year 1799. He

appropriation had been made ever since the year 1799. He had not seen the original agreement by virtue of which it was paid, though he had applied for it.

Mr. GIDDINGS then remarked that it appeared the Committee of Ways and Means had recommended the payment of an annuity without knowing what it was for.

Mr. VINTON said it was perfectly immaterial to him what it was for. The Government had made an agreement with this Indian tribe to pay this annuity; the law required it to be paid, and this estimate was in conformity with the act of Congress which required it to be made. The committee were only carrying out the law.

only carrying out the law.

Mr. GIDDINGS said it seemed to him they should kno what obligations they were under to the tribe of Indians before they voted this appropriation. If we were under obligations they voted this appropriation. If we were under obligations to them let the money be appropriated, if not strike it out.

Mr. VINTON replied that so long as the law remained in force it was the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means to bring in appropriations in accordance with law. Perhaps it was the duty of the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the consideration for which the money was required to be paid, but he did not conceive it to be the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means to make the assumination.

Mr. GIDDINGS had no intention to cast any imputation on the Committee of Ways and Means. He moved to strike

ont the appropriation.

Mr. McKAY, before the vote was taken on the motion to strike out the item, wished to say a word in its defence. The gentleman from Ohio would see that this appropriation was required by an agreement made some time prior to the year 1799, and the appropriation was made in pursuance of such required by an agreement made some time prior to the year 1799, and the appropriation was made in pursuance of such agreement, and also in pursuance of law. This Government had been going on making the appropriation for the last fifty years. Every Executive, every Se retary of War, every Committee on Indian Affairs had considered it a permanent annuity, made so by a solemn agreement which was recognised on

Mr. HUDSON also argued that it was a permanent anouty which the faith of the Government was pledged to pay. He thought the Committee of Ways and Means could not, nor should not, be required to go behind the statute. If it were so in this case they would be required to do it in all cases, and their duties would become more arduous than they could endure; but he did not so understand it. If the Committee endure; but he did not so understand it. If the Committee of Ways and Means were to be required to go behind every statute and inquire into the reasons for their enactment, they would have not only to examine every subject that came before Congress, but all correspondence, and every communication, and all the treaties, and all the laws that related to both our foreign and domestic relations from the commencement Government to the present day.

Mr. SIMS moved that the committee rise.

The committee rose accordingly, and reported progress.

WEDNESDAY, Manon 22, 1848. On motion of Mr. VINTON, the House resolved itself it Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Inlian appropriation bill, (Mr. Rockwell, of Massachusetts, in

The question pending when the committee was last in sec The question pending when the committee was last in season was on agreeing to the amendment of Mr. Vinton, viz:
"For education for fifteen years, stipulated in the second article of the supplement to the treaty of 24th May, 1834, (\$1,000 having heretofore been appropriated,) \$2,000." The

mendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was then continued down to the tems under the head " To the Florida Indians." Mr. GIDDINGS moved to strike out the first item

e head of "The Florida Indians." Mr. G. said there were some facts to which he wished call the attention of the committee, and hence he made his motion to strike out this item. He designed to show that the motion to strike out this item. He designed to show that the treaty under which this appropriation was proposed to be made, had never been observed. It was of the date of 1823, and he repeated that it had never been regarded either by the Indians or by ourselves. In order to show the manner in which we ourselves have discarded it, he would call the attention of the House to the treaty itself.

By the third article of the treaty the United States Government of the House to the treaty the United States Government of the House to the States House to the treaty the United States Government of the House to the States House

By the third article of the treaty the United States Government stipulated to take the Seminole Indians under its care and protection, and defend them against all persons whatever; in return for which the Indians had agreed to do certain things on their part. He had looked into this treaty and its fulfilment, and he now called the attention of the House to the fact that instead of protecting these poor Indians, we had, on the contrary, suffered them to be robbed and outraged with impunity. He would send an Executive document of the 1st session of the 24th Congress to the Clerk's table, and ask that it might be read. [It was read accordingly:] The paper was dated April 2, 1836. It stated that a certain tract of land had been secured to a certain Indian chief (with a hard name) in 1823. That in consequence of suspicions which had been excited against him and his people as contemplating mischief to the whites, he had voluntarily offered to be disarmed, and accordingly he and his people had surrendered their arms, and in this helpess condition had been robbed of all the negroes he held, and which were there called and considered so much property. A catalogue of their names and respective value That in consequence of suspicions which had been excited against him and his people as contemplating mischief to the whites, he had voluntarily offered to be disarmed, and accordingly he and his people had surrendered their arms, and in this hipless condition had been robbed of all the negroes he held, and which were there called and considered so much property. A catalogue of their names and respective value was given, from which it appeared that their collective value amounted to \$15,000. Some of these he had held for twenty years; others were very young. They were taken forcibly by a vagabond negro-stealer named Robinson, who had run off and never been apprehended.

Mr. GIDDINGS rejoined. When the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means asked his vote for paying a certain sum of money, he ought to be able to tell him why the money was wanting. When the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means asked his vote for paying a certain sum of money, he ought to be able to tell him why the money was wanting. When the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means asked his vote for paying a certain sum of money, he ought to be able to tell him why the money was wanting. When the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means asked his vote for paying a certain sum of money, he ought to be able to tell him why the money was wanting. When the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means asked his vote for paying a certain sum of money, he ought to be able to tell him why the money was wanting. When the President called upon Congress for money, he generally told Congress what the money was for. But if his colleague was ready to put the money was for. But if his colleague was ready to put the money was for. But if his colleague was ready to put the money was for. But if his colleague was ready to put the money was for. But if his colleague was ready to put the money was for. But if his colleague was ready to put the money was for. But if his colleague was ready to the money was for. But if his colleague was ready to put

Mr. G. said he had made this motion only for the purpose of awaking the attention of the House to this gross outrage, which had never been atoned for. The facts of the case were certified by the United States District Attorney for Florida

jured chief the redress he asked for and claimed, because he did not believe that one man could own another, and be paid for him as property. But the House was daily in the habit of paying white men for slaves lost, and why should they not measure out equal relief to an Indian? Mr. G. could not himself vote for a bill giving him the money be asked, because, as he said, he was not in the belief that a man could hold a slave or be paid for him if lost; but while the committees of the House were from time to time reporting in favor white claimants in like cases, he thought, on their own rinciples, they ought not to refuse relief to a poor Indian. These people were still crying to the Government for stipulated relief, but the offenders were to this hour "unwhipped of justice." They had been indicted but could not be convicted. As a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs he deemed it his duty to call the attention of the House to these facts, and to show up the different ways in which this Government

meted out justice to the helpless and to the strong. Before he resumed his seat it was proper that he should no tice the difference between the state of servitude as it existed among Indians and among the whites at the South. Among the former slavery itself was comparative freedom. Slaves to Indians looked with horror to being slaves to white men. For this assertion Mr. G. had the evidence of Wiley Thompson, late our agent among the Seminoles. The slaves belonging to this Indian chief had been seized and taken from compara-tive freedom and sold into all the horrors of slavery in Geor gia, and there they still were suffered to languish against at the principles of natural justice, and in violation of the expres

stipulations of a solemn treaty.

Mr. G. having thus effected his object in bringing this case to the notice of the House, withdrew the motion he had made

to strike out.

Mr. G. again rose for the purpose of putting a question to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in relation to the treaty of 1845. He wanted information. By the grace and favor of the Speaker lie had been raised to a place on the Committee on Indian Affairs; and, wishing to discharge his duty as a member of that committee, he applied to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. That gentleman and the House must be aware that there had long existed a quarrel between the Seminole Indians and the Creeks. The quarrel was one of ancient standing, having had its origin during the times of the Revolution. In 1845 it had been mutually agreed that the President of the United States should settle these differences. The olject of Mr. G.'s inquiry was to know whether that ancient quarrel had been adjusted by the

President, as proposed?

Mr. VINTON replied that it was not in his power to give his colleague any information on that subject. The treaty with these Indians required a certain sum of money to be an-United States, and it therefore came the duty of the House to appropriate that sum ever year to carry out the law; and it was equally the duty of th President to pay them what by law belonged to them. It his colleague thought that the money had been paid to the wrong party, the bill was open to amendment in that respect. Mr. V. could not see how the question relating to the adjustment of this quarrel had any bearing on the duty of this House

to appropriate the sum stipulated by law.

Mr. GIDDINGS replied that the United States Govern ment occupied the position of guardians to these Indians, and that it was our duty to care for them as for so many minors. We had forced the Seminoles, at the point of the bayonet, to migrate into the country beyond the Mississippi, but their whole tribe shunned the Creeks with the utmost dread, because the Creeks laid claim to the wives and children of Seminoles, and were ready to seize them as slaves. Hence ched Seminoles were seeking a residence wherever the Chickasaw nation, and were ready to go any where pro-

vided they kept out of the reach of the Creeks. Certain slaves of the Creeks had fled from their masters before the Revolution, and had intermarried with Semin the United States Government had paid them two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to get rid of that claim, although what the Seminoles actually claimed did not amount to more than half that sum—the Creeks insisting on an allowance for what would have been their increase when in servitude. The Seminoles lived in such dread of the Creeks that they dared not cross the Mississippi, because they would find there a branch of the Creek nation; and this was the true origin of the Florida war. It was a subject of complaint by the Cherokees that the Seminoles had come among them for refuge, and continued there as trespassers. Commissioners had been appointed by the United States Government to settle these difficulties; and as the gentleman from North Carolina, the former chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. McKar.) was in strict intimacy and communication with the the United States Government had paid them two hundred mer chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. McKax,) was in strict intimacy and communication with the President of the United States, he probably knew all about the whole matter. Mr. G. did not know whether the difficulty had been reconciled, or whether the Seminoles had been actually stripped of their wives and children. He should be obliged to the gentleman from North Carolina if he would give

im information on that point.

Mr. VINTON said that he did not understand his colleague (Mr. Ginnings) to take the position that the money appropriated for these Indians was not due to them by law. Now, the money was equally due to them whether the controversy alluded to had or had not been settled. However that might be, the House were not in circumstances to decide who were in the right and who were in the wrong. That was for the President to decide. Mr. V. went on to say that he entirel agreed with his colleague in believing that our Government had treated the Indians very harshly, and had not always kept ad treated the Indians very harshly, and not always acres is treaties with them as it should have done; but, even if his olleague was able to show this in the present case, it would not pay this annuity. If, indeed, colleague was able to show this in the present case, it would form no reason why we should not pay this annuity. If, indeed, he could show that these Indians refused to comply with the stipulations of the treaty on their part, that might be a very good reason for withholding their annuities; but this, if Mr. V. understood the matter, his colleague did not pretend, and he could not therefore see what his colleague's inquiry had to

with the appropriation.

Mr. GIDDINGS replied that he had made no motion strike out the appropriation. He did not ask that the money should be withheld, but he had simply put forth an inquiry with a view to ascertain the real facts of the case. Far be it from him to withhold from them their money. He wished from him to withhold from them their money. He wished rather to do them good; at any rate, he was willing to do them justice. Could any man tell what was the true situation of this matter? They were going on legislating in the dark, and no inquiries could extort any light on the subject. Mr. G. was against this mode of legislation. He was not ready to vote money with his eyes blindfo'ded.

Mr. VINTON again pressed his inquiry. If Congress were bound to pay this ansuity, what diff rence did it make to them whether these Indians had settled the controversy among themselves, or whether our Government had treated them well or ill. It was the duty of Congress to execute the Indian treaties, and hence it became the duty of the Commit-

appropriation bills, because we had treaties with those Indians in which we agreed to pay them a certain sum of money. Those treaties were the law of the land, and the Committee of Ways and Means could not go benind them. As chairman of that committee, Mr. V. had examined more than an hundred of those treaties, and there found that the bond of the

the amount thereof, the sum of \$40,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for such purposes; and the Secretary of War is hereby directed to ascertain, from the report of the commissioner appointed under said 4th section and all other means in his power, and at as early a day as practicable, the amount so withheld and the interest thereon from the day when it alould have been paid over to said Indians, and to cause such amount and interest to be paid to said Indians in the same manner that the annuity above appropriated for said Indians is by law or regulation to be paid."

regulation to be paid."

Some conversation and explanations passed between Messs.

McKAY, HALL, and VINTON; after which—

Mr. HALL, upon a suggestion made by Mr. McKAY, withdrew his amendment, under the expectation that it would be made in the Senate, (where was the Commissioner's report,) or that it should be made the subject of a bill in the House.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved to amend the bill by adding after the item under the head of "The Chicka-saws," the following:
"For the use of the heirs of Hoth-la-cha and his wife Re-

beeca James, Chickasaw Indians, who were entitled to reservations of land under the Chickasaw treaty of 1834, and which were sold and the money paid into the hands of the Chickausw agent in pursuance of said treaty and never accounted for, \$2,000."

After an explanation by Mr. THOMPSON, the amend ment was agreed to.

Mr. McKAY moved to add the following section to the bill

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no part of the money appropriated by this act for the purposes of education shall be expended for any such object elsewhere than in the Indian country: Provided, That this shall not apply to any of the aforesaid appropriations the expenditure of which are, by treaty stipulations, under the direction of the President of the United States or of the respective Indian tribes."

After an explanation by Mr. McKAY, the committee and reported progress,

And the House adjourned.

THE DEAD IN MEXICO.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES-Minch 20, 1848

Mr. SAWYER, by leave, introduced a bill, of which pre vious notice was given, to provide for bringing home to the United States the remains of the deceased officers and soldiers of our country who were killed in battle, or who died in Mex co during the present war. The bill is as follows:

Whereas, by a recent treaty of peace agreed upon between this country and Mexico by the United States Senate, it is among other things stipulated and agreed that the United States are to vacate all the territory south of the Rio Grande: and whereas many of our gallant officers and soldiers (volunteers and regulars) in the hour of danger rushed to the thickest of the battle-strife, and fought and tell in defence of their coun-try's rights and honor:

And whereas the voice of humanity, ever alive to human suffering, and ever active in commemorating the deeds of our

And whereas the voice of humanity, ever alive to human suffering, and ever active in commemorating the deeds of our country's defenders, makes a solemn appeal to us as representatives of that people for whom they offered up their lives to see their remains rescued from their present inhospitable graves, and suitably honored with Christian burial, so that their remains may be protected by that flag for which they so nobly fought and flied, and that their dust may repose in their own land and country:

Sec. 1. Therefore be it enacted, &c. That the Presid of the United States be and he is hereby authorized and required to appoint some suitable persons, not exceeding three, to proceed to Mexico so soon as he shall deem expedient, and cause the remains of the deceased officers and soldiers of the American army to be removed to some appropriate spot within the United States, and there interred in a manner commensurate with their high deserts as American patriots, and in a way appropriate to the nation.

appropriate to the nation.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into full effect the provisions of this act. Mr. SAWYER said he did not think it necessary to refer

on the state of the Union, and that it should be made the spe-cial order for some particular day—say the 4th of July next.

This was a subject (he proceeded to remark) in which he felt a deep interest; and he thought, if it was understood by the House, there would be but little objection to the proposi-tion which he made. He proposed by this bill to appropriate \$50,000 for the purpose specified; and he had ascertained by calculation satisfactory to himself that this sum would be am-ply sufficient. It was known that the remains of most of our officers and many of our soldiers who had fallen in Mexico, and who had wealthy friends, had been brought home at pri-vate expense; and in Ohio and several other States appropria-tions had been made out of the public funds, the treasure of the people, to bring home the remains of their deceased fel-

but as soon as our army was withdrawn from that territory, the bones of our brave soldiers would be dug up and sold to

little confidence in the Mexican character as to feel no surety but as soon as our army was withdrawn from that territory, the bones of our brave soldiers would be dug up and sold to the lampblack maker, if they pleased.

What protection should we provide for them? Were they not worthy of the honors contemplated in this bill? Let us send a vessel and gather up the mouldering dust, the naked bones of as many as was possible. We could not get them all. But let us show our good disposition to do so; let the nations of the world know that we do it and pay for it from the public purse. Let their mortal remains be brought home to American soil, to be protected by the flag under which they fought and died. Where would we find a common grave for them? He would suggest that an appropriate one might be selected at or near the battle-field of New Orleans, and there they be interred with the bodies of those brave men who in former years fell under Gen. Jackson, defending their country against the outrages of Great Britain. If a convenient one could not be found there, let them be taken to the banks of the Mississippi, near the residence of Gen. Taylor, under whose command they died. That brave old soldier, he would warrant, would give a suitable place for their interment, where passers by up and down the Mississippi river should look on their last resting place; or they might be taken to Boston, to Bunker's and place the destinies of the country in the bands of those taken.

He had made these suggestions in order to call the atten-tion of the House to the proposition. Let those gentlemen who were disposed vote against it. It would take probably fifty thousand dollars to carry out the objects of the bill. Now, what was that? It had cost probably twice as much to bury one individual—the distinguished statesman who had recently died in this hall. That was all right. It was due to his chadied in this hall. That was all right. It was the approprintion he proposed was no less due to those men who had fought and did in Mexico in defence of the rights and bonor of their country. He hoped the motion he had made would be sustained.

Mr. HASKELL said the proposition of the gentler

Mr. HASKELL said the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio struck into very singularly. It might spring from the purest and best matives, and he should be sorry to intimate that the motives which had influenced him in bringing it in were other than those of a humane and generous character. But the proposition was so strange, so impracticable, so sin gular, that it seemed to him it must have had its origin in no other motive than that of a desire to make some political capital or influence some portion of the relatives of the fallen other motive than that of a desire to make some political ca-pital or influence some portion of the relatives of the fallen soldiers, and that the gentleman was not animated by those lofty and disinterested motives which the bill on its face would seem to indicate. Now, he (Mr. H.) was opposed to any thing in the shape of humbuggery, come from wherever it

and by the Judge before whom the case had been brought. He wished the House and the country to know how these Indians, while and the House and the country to know how these Indians, while and the pleaged protection of the United States, the lade not rested by a set of Florida siave thiores. These people had spread an atom through that part of the country to people had spread an atom through that part of the country to the people had spread and the policy of the protection of the property of the strength of the protection of the

to him by the remembrance of common dangers, by all the ties that bound friend to friend. The boys with whom he had ties that bound friend to friend. The boys with whom he had been brought up and educated; with whom he had gone out to the battle; whom he had commanded; those dearest to his bosom slept there in one heap of undistinguished dust near that of those who slew them. Willing as he was that their remains should be brought back when they could be by private means, and where seasonable measures had been taken to secure and identify them, he was utterly opposed to this foolish and useless expreditive. and useless expenditure.

Mr. HARALSON remarked that all proper honor and re-

spect was due to the remains of those who had died in a for-eign land beneath the flag of the United States. Such was eign land beneath the flag of the United States. Such was his feeling. But it was unnecessary for him, at this time, further to state his opinion as to the proper course to be taken. He had risen for the purpose of stating to the House that this subject had been under the consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs, and that they had directed the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Burr) to make a report to this House, in the shape of a resolution or resolutions. What its precise nature would be he was not able to state; but it was sufficient for him to state that the subject was considered at the last meeting of the committee, and a report would soon be made to the House.

the last meeting of the committee, and a report would soon be made to the House.

It would not be amiss, therefore, if this proposition, identified in some degree with the military operations of the country in their consequences, should be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. That committee would soon make their report, and they would go as far as practicable to remove the remains to our own shores of those who had gallantly fell in a foreign land. In no spirit of hostility to the object proposed to be attained by the gentleman from Ohio, as far as it was practicable, but with a view to a more close and minute expracticable, but with a view to a more close and minute examination as to how far it was practicable to carry out the provisions of this bill, he would move, if it would take precedence of the other motion, to refer the bill to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The SPEAKER said that, under ordinary circumstan the motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union would have precedence over the motion of the gentleman from Georgia. But, as this bill involved an the gentleman from Georgia. But, as this bill involved an appropriation, and must go to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, the Chair would first put the motion to refer to the Committee on Military Affairs; and, if that should not prevail, it would go to the Committee of the

that should not prevail, it would go to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union without a vote.

Mr. SAWYER said he had no objection that the House should make what disposition it pleased of the bill. He was charged by the honorable gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. HASKELL) with offering this bill as a humbug. It might perhaps be a humbug in the gentleman's estimation. But he assured the gentleman, and every member of this House, that he had introduced it for no such purpose, but with the best of motives. He did not understand the gentleman as charging him with doing it with the intention of humbugging, but that the gentleman hImself considered it a humbug. He (Mr. S.) considered it not a humbug. He moved it with honest and genuine motives, and he was willing at any time to cast his considered it not a humbug. He moved it with honest and genuine motives, and he was willing at any time to cast his vote for it, and to stand upon it before his constituents. He had no objection, if the House saw fit, to its going to a committee, if it were not to be smothered there. He wished the House to dispose of it as they pleased.

The question being taken, the bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 18, 1848.

Startling and important news have we to-day from Europe, which will reach you by telegraph far ahead of my letter. A revolution in France is an important event among the nations this bill to any standing committee of the House; but he thought it should go directly to the Committee of the Whole quake through all Europe. It is said to be the natural tendency of power to be "stealing from the many to the few But that power, like the electric fluid, when too much accur mulated, has a tendency to an explosion which in some measure restores the equilibrium. The struggle which many have prophesied would succeed the decease of Louis Prilippe has commenced in his lifetime. It is hardly probable the struggle will terminate till the greater part of Europe has taken some important step in the progress of government. The many are grasping again for a portion of that power which has so long grasping again for a portion of that power which has so long been stealing from them, and to a large extent they will doubt-less obtain it. In the summary and undigested accounts which have reached us to-day, it would seem that the popular voice at Paris was calling loudly for a republic on the model of the tions had been made out of the public funds, the treasure of the people, to bring home the remains of their deceased fellow-citizens who had surrendered up their lives in fighting the battles of their country. Now, Congress were spending money every day for purposes no more laudable.

The bill explained upon its face (he said) the objects which he had in view. In the first place, as he had remarked, some of them at the public expense of the States in which they resided; others at the expense of individuals; but there were hundreds of poor soldiers who had died fighting the battles of the country, and to protect that flag under which they fell. We had surrendered by the treaty a large portion of the stowed for the purpose of bringing home the balance of our soldiers, so that they might repose beneath the folds and unsold the stars and stripes of our own flag, which would be a guaranty to protect their dust from desceration. He had so guaranty to protect their dust from desceration. He had so guaranty to protect their dust from desceration. He had so guaranty to protect their dust from desceration. He had so little confidence in the Mexican character as to feel no surety but as soon as our army was withdrawn from that territory, the bones of our brave soldiers would be dug up and sold to

would give a suitable place for their interment, where passers by up and down the Mississippi river should look on their last resting place; or they might be taken to Boston, to Bunker's Hill, to this Federal city, or to his own district—to Fort Defiance, where the bones and dust of many brave men lay, and there erect a suitable monument to commemorate their deeds of greatness and valor.

He had made these suggestions in order to call the attention of the House to the proposition. Let those gentlemen who were disposed vote against it. It would take probably fifty thousand dollars to carry out the objects of the bill. Now, what was that? It had cost probably twice as much to bury one individual—the distinguished statesman who had recently died in this halt. That was all right. It was due to his chaability, the calmness, and the skill to veer and tack the sh with safety, blow high or blow low.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA .- A lett rom St. Petersburgh, of the 7th February, states that the che lers had disappeared from the provinces of Pensa, Woronesch. Fouls, and Taurida, and from Cherson and the neighbor hood. In the provinces of Nenij Novogorod, Koursk, and Kiew the malady had not made any fresh progress; whilst in those of Podolia, Volhynia, and Minsk it had become more

The editor of the Washington "Union" still speaks as if the believes the presence of Santa Anna in Mexico to have been a decided advantage to the United States. Is this intended by the government organ to prepare the public mind is isoment of Gen. Scott for letting the one-legged M of the country?—Louisville Journal.